

Proposed Strawman Methodology
Calculating mileage for Non-traditional Freight Projects DRAFT

How to assign miles for nontraditional projects in order to be eligible for National Highway Freight Program (NHFP) funds

General eligibility rule for freight projects:

“Eligible projects shall contribute to the **efficient movement of freight** on the National Highway Freight Network (NHFN), and be identified in a freight investment plan included in a State Freight Plan (required in FY 2018 and beyond).” Freight Eligible Projects are described at:

https://ops.fhwa.dot.gov/freight/pol_plng_finance/policy/fastact/s1116nhfpguidance/

Steps to evaluate the eligibility of non-traditional projects for NHFP funds:

STEP 1: Identify how the project influences efficient movement of freight in the most broad and general ways as well as detailed impacts on the NHFN.

STEP 2: Describe the magnitude and geographic coverage of “influenced area.”

STEP 3: Does the “influenced area” have any overlap with the latest designation of NHFN or corridors that have already been designated as new CRFCs and CUFCs?

STEP 4.1: If the answer to STEP 3 is “Yes”, the project is eligible for NHFP funds.

STEP 4.2: If the answer to STEP 3 is “NO”, designate a *minimum* length to the project.

Examples of non-traditional projects and proposed minimum length for each category:

500 feet for the following examples:

- Weigh-in-motion truck inspection technologies.
- Electronic message signs or Changeable Message Sign (CMS)
- Close Circuit Television (CCTV)
- Remote weather information stations (RWIS)
- Turnouts
- Intersection/ interchange traffic operation systems: signal, ramp meter
- Electronic screening and credentialing systems for vehicles

XXX feet for the following examples (to be discussed by TWG):

- Transportation Demand Management (TDM) strategies
- Intelligent transportation systems
- Truck parking facilities
- Efforts to reduce the environmental impacts of freight movement